the disproportionate size of the higher age-groups, which is becoming still more marked as a result of the present low birth-rate; nor can an increase in fertility be expected—on the contrary, in view of the increasing concentration in cities, a further decline in the birth-rate is to be counted with. If Burgdoerfer says about the movement of population with the non-Jews in Germany, though with them it is still much more favourable than with the Jews, that "with the shrinkage of the number of women of child-bearing age and the diminishing birth-rate the biological future of the German nation seems to vanish",[1] this applies, in a much higher degree, to the Jews of Central and Western Europe. Even the natural increase which still exists with the Jews in certain countries of Central and Western Europe, is chiefly based on an increasing longevity, and therefore cannot last.

In the nineteenth century, in Eastern Europe, the development of commerce, industry, and handicrafts, which were the Jewish occupations, could not keep up with their great natural increase caused by a declining death-rate. The Russian Jews were unable, to find an economic basis of existence in the Pale of Settlement, and their position deteriorated so much that it finally produced a mass-emigration to the West, which carried millions of them to

America. The same applies to Galicia and Roumania. Without that decrease in the death-rate, there would have been neither economic misery among the East European Jews, nor a mass-emigration to America, Their number in Russia would have amounted to o$.e or to one and a half million, they would have attained economic ease, and would probably have become assimilated to their neighbours like the Jews in Central Europe. But what would have been possible with

[1] "Die Dynamik der kunftigen Bevolkerongsbewegiing im Deutschen Reich." in the *Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv,* vol. xxiii. No. 2 (Jena, 1932); see also the book by the same author, *V'oik ohne Jugend* (Berlin, 1932).